



Facts About The Pas



ONE OF A SERIES OF INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS
OF MANITOBA CENTRES

by
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE



Facts About The Pas

AN INDUSTRIAL SURVEY
OF
THE TOWN OF THE PAS



Prepared By
The Bureau of Industrial Development
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE
Province of Manitoba

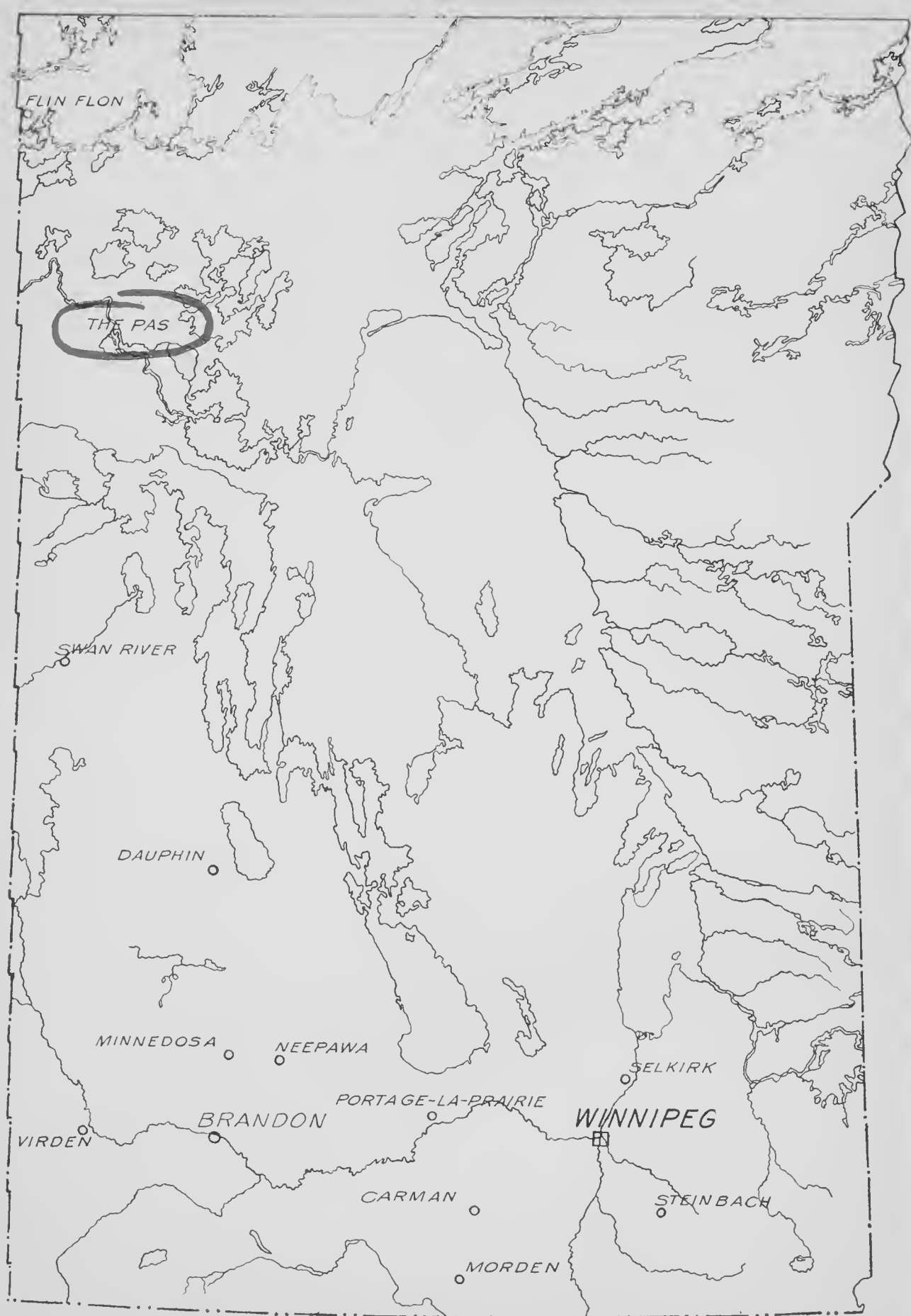
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING



WINNIPEG

HON. R. D. TURNER, Q.C.
Minister

R. E. GROSE
Deputy Minister



Southern Manitoba, showing principal centres.

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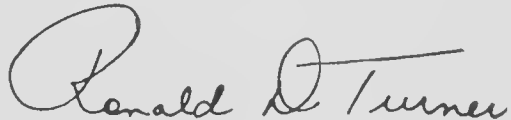
The Pas is the trading center for a large part of the territory tributary to Highway No. 10, the Canadian National Railway and the Saskatchewan River.

Foreword

This booklet is for businessmen. It is one of a series of economic surveys published by the Department of Industry and Commerce designed to provide an inventory and analysis of physical and economic factors concerning incorporated cities and towns in the Province of Manitoba.

Manitoba cities and towns offer great advantages for production. Labour is reliable and adaptable. Communications by rail, road and air provide convenient and efficient methods of distribution. Within recent years there has occurred a notable advance in the volume and variety of Manitoba industry. A large proportion of the new projects have sprung from local enterprise, and a large number have come from other parts of Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Europe. A noteworthy feature of the new development in the years succeeding the Second World War was the fact that nearly one-third of all new factories commencing operations in the province were located in rural communities.

The Department of Industry and Commerce is pleased to make this publication available for use by businessmen and organizations interested in opportunities for the expansion of manufacturing in this area.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Ronald D. Turner". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and a long, sweeping underline.

Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Origin and Background

The Town of The Pas, population 3,376, is located at the junction of the Pasquia and Saskatchewan Rivers. It is 20 miles east of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary and 475 miles northwest of Winnipeg.

Both Provincial Highway No. 10 and the Canadian National Railway tracks follow the limestone ridge which traverses the Saskatchewan River Delta and upon which The Pas is built. Thus all the traffic to and from the north is funneled through the town.

The Pas remained an Indian settlement and fur trading post until the Canadian National Railway tracks reached the site in 1907. It was then at the end of steel—a position favouring its development as the distributing centre and governmental administration centre for the area lying farther to the north.

The town's economy depends upon the fur trade, lumber, fishing, mining and agriculture. Merchants in The Pas carry on an extensive fur trade with trappers spread over a wide section of the north. The largest lumber mill in the province is located at The Pas. Commercial fishing is carried on in many lakes lying near the railway to Churchill. Commercial fisheries operate two packing plants within the town. Although the centres of mining activity are fairly remote from The Pas, the town benefits from its position as a supply centre, for the mines and survey parties. Mixed farming is carried on in the Carrot River Valley, west of The Pas. An extensive scheme, calling for draining and protecting 135,000 acres from flooding, has been undertaken by the Governments of Canada and Manitoba. This will assist materially in stabilizing the town's economy.



Natural Resources

Mineral Resources

The Pas Mining District has long been renowned for its base metal prospects. Activity has been centered upon the Flin Flon district, eighty-five miles north of The Pas, the Lake Athapapuskow district, Cross Lake, Lynn Lake and Herb Lake districts, as well as along the Canadian National Railway lines to Churchill and to Lynn Lake.

The Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited mine at Flin Flon is the second largest copper producer in Canada. Up to the beginning of 1953, over \$500,000,000 worth of metals had been produced. The recent \$9,000,000 investment in the expansion of the zinc fuming plant, and electrolytic plant, will permit a reduction in the amount of ore mined without an attendant decrease in income. Additional zinc values will be extracted from the zinc plant residue, which has been accumulating since the plant went into production in 1930.

A second major development, in Northern Manitoba, was the discovery of a large copper-nickel orebody, by Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited at Lynn Lake. The construction of a railway from Sherridon, 147 miles north to Lynn Lake, by the Canadian National Railway, has opened up several good prospects and no doubt more discoveries of both base and precious metals will follow.

In 1949 the Canadian Nickel Company Limited, exploration subsidiary of the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited, discovered a large low-grade nickel orebody at Mystery Lake. A uranium discovery that aroused considerable interest in late 1952 was made at Dion Lake some twelve miles northeast of Herb Lake. A diamond drilling programme was begun in January, 1953.

Non-Metallic Mineral Resources

The Pas is at the northern end of the great limestone belt, one hundred miles in width, that extends diagonally across the province from the vicinity of Winnipeg, in the southwest, to The Pas, in the northeast. Dolomite outcrops in several places along both the Canadian National Railway and Highway No. 10, between The Pas and Flin Flon. The dolomite is reported to be comparatively free from impurities. During the war there was considerable interest in the possibility of using pure dolomite, found in the Inter-Lake region farther to the east, as a raw material for the production of magnesium. However, the possibility of establishing such an industry, in either of these districts, would appear to depend upon the development of northern hydro-electric power resources.

Fur Resources

The Pas district was the first in Manitoba where the practise of managing fur bearing animals was put into effect. As early as 1931, an area of several thousand acres was operated at The Pas as a muskrat farm. In 1936, the Province of Manitoba undertook to rehabilitate the Saskatchewan River Delta as a muskrat development project. There are now two fur rehabilitation blocks in the vicinity of The Pas—the Summerberry Game Preserve, with approximately 150,000 acres on the Saskatchewan River Delta, and the Saskeram Project lying west of The Pas, between the Carrot and the Saskatchewan Rivers. This area comprises about 50,000 acres.

The Pasquia area, which is being drained for agricultural use, forms part of the Saskeram Game Preserve. Aside from the direct effect of removing part of the marsh from the production of muskrat, beaver and mink, it is also decreasing the living and feeding area for muskrats in the whole fur rehabilitation block since the water has to be kept at a lower level throughout the marsh.

In the 1952-53 season, there were 535 trappers engaged in trapping muskrats on the Summerberry and Saskeram Fur Rehabilitation blocks. A total of 193,423 pelts were sold and \$239,536.05 was realized from their sale. After deducting auction fees, royalty, revenue, and landowners' rents, the amount paid to the trappers was \$133,937.81.



The Pas is the center of the northern fishing industry. Here fish are being loaded onto tractor swings of Southern Indian Lake, one of the most important fisheries in Northern Manitoba.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is carried on in a number of lakes in northern Manitoba, ranging from Cedar Lake in the south to Whiskey Jack Lake in the north, and from the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary in the west, to God's, Island and Red Sucker lakes in the east. For the most part, the lakes that are commercially fished are within fairly easy access of the Hudson Bay Railway, or the branch leading up to Flin Flon and Sherridon. The extension of the railway from Sherridon to Lynn Lake has opened up additional lakes which could not be economically fished previously. Moose Lake and Cedar Lake, which are fairly close to The Pas, are commercially fished, as is the Saskatchewan River. However, Southern Indian Lake and God's Lake, the most important lakes, are several hundred miles northeast of The Pas. During the 1952-53 season, 5,381,300 pounds of fish valued at \$1,015,110 were taken from northern Manitoba lakes. The leading species caught were whitefish, pickerel, pike, trout and tullibee.

Forest Resources

The part of the province surrounding The Pas is characterized by extensive, poorly drained areas interspersed with ridges, with the consequent formation of large muskegs and swamps. Stands of jack pine are common and there are also large areas of black spruce swamps. Mixtures of white spruce and poplar occur on sites having better than average soil and drainage.

The largest lumber mill in the province is located at The Pas. Until the last few years, the bulk of the logs sawn there were brought to the mill from the neighbouring province of Saskatchewan. However, nearly all the logs sawn now are cut on the company's timber sales at Moose Lake and hauled a distance of from 45 to 60 miles to the mill. During the winter of 1952-53, the company had a Manitoba cut of 4,862,000 feet board measure of lumber.

Each year the province auctions off the right to cut timber, on Crown Land, on specified timber sales. Although these timber sales are good for from one to five years, they carry the stipulation that the timber cut in any one year must not exceed a specified amount. The annual cut is determined by the productive capacity of the area concerned.

The cutting of timber or lumber is the most important forest industry. A large quantity is cut by small operators at portable sawmills.

The following table shows the production in the northern forest district during the 1951-52 and 1952-53 seasons.

	Total Cut 1951-52	Total Cut 1952-53
Spruce Lumber.....	14,527,737	14,341,370
Jackpine Lumber.....	250,515	439,409
Balsam Lumber.....	56,372	15,000
Poplar Lumber.....	25,775	45,500
	14,860,399 F.B.M.	14,841,279 F.B.M.
Spruce Pulp.....	28,223.17	12,749.52
Jackpine Pulp.....	3,436.60	1,650.60
Poplar Pulp.....	2.00	200.00
	31,661.77 Cords	14,600.12 Cords
Jack Pine Rail Ties.....	68,088	95,407
Jackpine and Spruce Mine Ties.....	1,242	3,286
Spruce Boxwood.....	—	896
Jackpine Boxwood.....	302	686
Poplar Boxwood.....	121	5
	423 Cords	1,587 Cords
Fuelwood.....	11,293.56 Cords	11,564.00 Cords
Slabs.....	—	1,933 Cords
Round Timber.....	202,759 Lin. Ft.	102,330 Lin. Ft.
Shingle Bolts.....	20 Cords	53 Cords
Jackpine Fence Posts.....	13,469	13,274
Telephone Poles.....	—	17
Xmas Trees.....	40	—



Cutting timber for lumber is the town's most important industry. The logs shown in this picture are on the Siskotchewan River by the lumber mill.

Agricultural Development

During the war years, the Province of Manitoba compiled a comprehensive plan for post-war development of the province and its resources. One of the programmes involved the development of eight land settlement projects; three of the projects have been under active development, namely, the Birch River, Catfish Creek and Washow Bay Projects. The development of a fourth project, the Pasquia Land Development Project, has begun and it is expected that it will be fully complete by 1957 or 1958.

An agreement between Canada and the Province of Manitoba, that was signed early in 1953, provides that the Canadian government will bear the cost of reclaiming land in the Pasquia Land Development Project, by constructing flood control works, while the Manitoba government will provide rights-of-way for reclamation installations, make all legal surveys, maintain and operate the reclamation installations when they have been constructed, administer land settlement and construct interior drains.

The Pasquia Land Development Project comprises an area of 135,000 acres lying between the Carrot and Pasquia Rivers. It extends from The Pas to the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border. The area suitable for agriculture, after drainage and flood protection, is 91,000 acres. A further 10,000 acres are suitable as hay and grazing land. A little more than forty per cent of the agricultural, hay and grazing land was under lease to farmers at November 1, 1952, and these farmers are to be given the opportunity of buying their land when the project has been fully developed. Farmers in marginal areas throughout the Prairie Provinces will be given the opportunity of buying about thirty per cent of the land while veterans from World War II will be given preference in purchasing land in the remaining thirty per cent. It is not expected that there will be any land available for general settlement.

Population

There were 3,376 people living in The Pas at the time of the 1951 Census of Canada. Between 1921 and 1931 the population rose from 1,858 to 4,030. A great many people left during the thirties with the result that the population had fallen by twenty-one per cent by 1941. The 1951 census indicates that this trend has been reversed and that The Pas is growing once again, although at a slower rate than during the twenties.

The population is almost evenly divided as to sex—there being 1,716 members of the male sex and 1,660 members of the female sex. As will be seen from the following table, the distribution of population by sex in the town is similar to that in Canada and in Manitoba.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX IN THE PAS, MANITOBA AND CANADA, 1951.

	The Pas		Manitoba	Canada
	Number	%	%	%
Male...	1,716	50.83	50.84	50.60
Female...	1,660	49.17	49.16	49.40

There is a smaller percentage of families with no children in The Pas than in either Manitoba or Canada and a larger percentage of families with one and two children. The following table shows the percentage distribution of families by the number and age of children twenty-four years of age and under, at home in 1951.

Families by number of children	The Pas		Manitoba	Canada
	Number	%	%	%
0	170	22.05	33.05	32.26
1	207	26.85	24.40	23.49
2	204	26.45	21.18	19.80
3	92	11.93	10.81	10.90
4	46	5.97	5.07	5.78
5	23	2.98	2.49	3.16
6	11	1.43	1.32	1.86
7	9	1.17	0.73	1.13
8	5	0.65	0.40	0.69
9	.....	.....	0.22	0.42
10+	4	0.52	0.24	0.51
Total	771	100.00	100.00	100.00

There is a larger percentage of families with young children in The Pas than in either Manitoba or Canada. A larger percentage of families in The Pas have children attending school while a smaller percentage of families have children in the labour force.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN AT HOME IN THE PAS,
MANITOBA AND CANADA IN 1951.

Children by age and activity	The Pas		Manitoba	Canada
	Number	%	%	%
Under 6 years	525	37.47	36.06	36.25
6-13 years	519	37.05	35.99	35.74
14-17 years				
at school	184	13.13	10.23	9.27
in labour force	17	1.21	2.56	3.01
Total	212*	15.13*	14.31*	14.04*
18-24 years				
at school	30	2.14	1.88	1.84
in labour force	110	7.85	10.12	10.33
Total	145*	10.35*	13.64*	13.97*
Total of all children	1,401	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Includes other activities.

Market

A Dominion Bureau of Statistics report shows that retail sales were \$3,718,200 in 1951. This represents an increase of 236.48% between 1941 and 1951 and compares with increases of 188.47% for Manitoba and 209.63% for Canada during the same interval. Per capita sales for The Pas were \$1,101 in 1951, while per capita sales were \$783 for Manitoba and \$760 for Canada. Since the distribution of income for the heads of wage-earner families is similar for The Pas, Manitoba and Canada, it may be inferred that a number of people living outside The Pas shop in town.

The following table shows the earnings of the heads of wage-earner families in 1951.

	The Pas Number	% of Wage- earner Families	% of Wage- earner Families in Manitoba	% of Wage- earner Families in Canada
Wage-earner families by earnings of head				
under \$1,000	34	6.67	8.56	8.34
\$1,000-\$1,999	107	20.98	24.30	23.22
\$2,000-\$2,499	141	27.65	27.21	24.69
\$2,500-\$2,999	85	16.67	16.39	18.34
\$3,000-\$3,999	94	18.43	13.57	15.04
\$4,000-\$5,999	31	6.08	5.23	5.47
\$6,000+	7	1.37	2.10	2.07
Total	510*	97.85	97.36	97.17
Total number of families	771			

*Includes earnings "not stated" and "nil".

Retail sales in the food and beverage group and in the building material and hardware group were a larger percentage of the total sales in The Pas than in either Manitoba or Canada. On the other hand, retail sales in the automotive group and in the apparel and accessories group were a smaller percentage of the retail sales in The Pas than in Manitoba or Canada. The percentage of sales for the general merchandise group in The Pas was intermediate between that for Manitoba and Canada.

The table below shows the retail sales for The Pas in 1951, and the percentages that various groups of stores were of the total for The Pas, Manitoba and Canada.

	Stores	The Pas Sales—\$	%	Manitoba %	Canada %
Total	59	3,718,200			
Food and Beverage Group	26	1,472,900	39.61	23.90	30.35
General Merchandise	10	764,400	20.56	23.94	16.84
Automotive Group	6	585,600	15.75	23.92	23.92
Apparel and Accessories	5	126,100	3.39	4.43	7.35
Building Materials and Hardware Group	5	479,100	12.89	8.63	6.32

There were 771 families in The Pas and 2,881 persons who were members of families in 1951. This is an average of 3.7 persons per family.

It should be noted that the income statistics in the first table in this section refer only to the heads of wage-earner families. There are 498 families who had one member in the labour force and 192 families who had two or more members in the labour force. This has the effect of raising the family income, particularly in the lower income groups.

The mining developments at Flin Flon and at Lynn Lake offer a substantial market for mining supplies and equipment. The Pas is strategically located to serve either of these markets efficiently, and mining developments in northern Saskatchewan as well.

As has been mentioned previously, the governments of Manitoba and Canada are co-operating in the development of agriculture in the Carrot River Valley. This district is in an excellent position to supply nearly all types of agricultural produce to the mining communities in the north. The project will provide a market for products and services needed by farmers. The development of agriculture will require distribution and processing facilities that are presently absent.

Retail Stores

Bakeries

Gordon's Bakery
Rice's Bakery

Confectionery

Broadway Confectionery
Joe's Confectionery
Lido Confectionery
Nault's Confectionery
Piragoff, Fred E.
Sam's

Drug Store

Gateway Drugs Ltd.
Northland Drugs

Dry Goods

Ann's Shoe Shop
Ben Dembinsky Ltd.
Eastern Clothing Co.
Henry Fishman
The Little Shop
Makary's Store
Shklov, S. & Sons
Union Supply Co.

Farm Equipment

Davis, George H.
Drinnan, George
Imperial Motors
Peerless Motors
Strand Motors
Transport Limited

Furrier

Kerr, J. R. Fur Co. Ltd.

General Store

Harvey's Foods
Herman's General Store
Keddy & Fowler's Ltd.
Kolodinsky Brothers
L. Allard General Store
Len's Grocery
Northern Grocery
Parker's Self Serve
Smith's Grocery

Gift Shop

Société d'Importation

Hardware

Carroll's Hardware Ltd.
Lennville, A.
Northern Hardware Co.

Household Appliances

The Dial
The Radio Shop

Jewelry

Vickery, Roy D.

Lumber

Beaver Lumber Co. Ltd.
Monarch Lumber Co. Ltd.

Meat Market

Bert's Quick Freeze
Bruderer's Meat Market
Grant's Meat Market
The Pas Meat Market

News Dealer

MacDonald, Norman S.

Second Hand Store

Beaudry, Archie D.
Hancock's Second Hand Store

Service Establishments

<i>Accountant</i> Munroe Larson	<i>Dry Cleaner</i> Clean-Rite Cleaners Modern Dry Cleaners	<i>Liquor Store</i> Manitoba Liquor Commission
<i>Barbers and Hairdressers</i> Bureau's Baurel, J. Doroshenk, J. Freda's Beauty Salon Joe, J. Masset, Mrs. C.	<i>Funeral Home</i> Haye's Funeral Home	<i>Mail Order Office</i> T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Simpson-Sears Ltd.
<i>Building Contractor</i> Gustavson, G. Lauze's Construction	<i>Garages and Service Station</i> Imperial Motors Northern Motors Olensky's Peerless Motors Strand Motors	<i>Painter</i> Easton, T.
<i>Blacksmith</i> Wasick's Blacksmith Shop	<i>Hotel</i> Alouette Hotel Avenue Hotel Hotel Cambrian Opasquia Hotel Rupert	<i>Plumber</i> Booth, Peter Hill, Charles W. Watts, George
<i>Bulk Oil</i> B.A. Oil Ltd. Imperial Oil Ltd. North Star Oil Ltd.	<i>Insurance</i> Allen's Agencies Bickle, H. F. & Co. Brown, J. Johnson, J. Moor, J. B. Northern Manitoba Agencies	<i>Recreation</i> Elk's Hall Guy Hall Labor Temple Legion Hall Lido Theatre Masonic Hall Modern Billiard Rex Billiard
<i>Cafe</i> Cambrian Restaurant Exchange Cafe Hi-Spot Occidental Cafe Orchard's Lunch Bar Paris Cafe	<i>Lawyer</i> Campbell, J. A. Macphee, Neil Hutcherson, G. Whittaker, Fleet G.	<i>Shoemaker</i> Pavleski Tony's Shoe Shop
<i>Dairy</i> Frechette's Dairy		<i>Taxi</i> Andy's Taxi Mac's Taxi Northern Taxi Reo Taxi Tallis Taxi
<i>Wholesale</i>		<i>Transfer</i> Drinnan's Transfer Hagen's Transfer Rivalin's Transfer Transport Limited
<i>Fish Dealer</i> Booth Fisheries Canadian Co. Ltd. Keystone Fisheries Ltd.	<i>Fur Buyer</i> Hudson's Bay Company Kerr, H. F. <i>Grocery</i> Western Grocery Ltd.	<i>National Fruit Ltd.</i> <i>Meat</i> Burns & Co. Ltd. Swift Canadian Co. Ltd.

Labour

At the time of the 1951 Census of Canada there were 1,082 wage earners in The Pas. The bulk of the labour force was composed of men—they were a very much larger percentage than in southern centers such as Winnipeg.

Wages for men would appear to be nearly the same as in Winnipeg. There were slightly higher percentages of male wage-earners in the wage groups below \$1,500 and in the \$3,000-\$3,999 group in The Pas than in Winnipeg. This indicates that starting wages may be slightly lower and that wages for experienced workers may be slightly higher at The Pas than at Winnipeg, particularly when the higher percentages of men working a fewer number of weeks annually is taken into account.

Women's wages at The Pas are apparently much lower than in Winnipeg. Over forty-five per cent of those employed earned less than \$500 in 1951. From the low wages and the comparatively small percentage of women employed it may be inferred that there are a number of women available for employment.

The number of wage-earners and the amount of their earnings is given in the following statistical summary. The percentage of wage-earners in Winnipeg, in the various income groups, is shown for comparison.

		Number	The Pas % of Wage- Earners	Winnipeg % of Wage- Earners
Wage-Earners reporting earnings by amount of earnings ..	T	1,082		
Total Wage-Earners	M	787*	72.74	65.72
	F	295*	27.26	34.28
- \$ 500	M	53	6.73	5.70
	F	135	45.76	16.94
\$ 500 - \$ 999	M	49	6.23	5.67
	F	57	19.32	18.26
\$1,000 - \$1,499	M	80	10.17	9.85
	F	48	16.27	31.69
\$1,500 - \$1,999	M	128	16.26	17.67
	F	30	10.17	20.09
\$2,000 - \$2,499	M	191	24.27	26.59
	F	11	3.73	7.41
\$2,500 - \$2,999	M	107	13.60	15.00
	F	3	1.02	2.29
\$3,000 - \$3,999	M	111	14.10	10.92
	F			0.88
\$4,000 +	M	44	5.59	6.62
	F			0.15

* Includes wage-earners not reporting earnings

The largest employers in The Pas itself are the Canadian National Railways, National Fruit Limited, The Pas Lumber Company Limited and Western Grocers Limited. However, a number of men who maintain homes and families at The Pas are employed outside the town. During the spring season there is a shift of workers from logging and freighting to construction. The movement is reversed during the fall.

A summary of the number of wage-earners by weeks of employment in 1951 follows. From the percentages for Winnipeg and The Pas it will be seen that there was a smaller percentage of wage-earners employed for fifty or more weeks in 1951 in The Pas than in Winnipeg, and that the percentages employed for shorter periods were higher in The Pas than in Winnipeg.

Period of Employment		Number	The Pas % of Wage- Earners	Winnipeg % of Wage- Earners
— 10 weeks	M	19	2.41	3.23
	F	38	12.88	5.99
10 - 19 weeks	M	24	3.05	2.43
	F	15	5.08	4.62
20 - 29 weeks	M	45	5.72	4.63
	F	27	9.15	7.41
30 - 39 weeks	M	41	5.21	4.98
	F	27	9.15	6.81
40 - 49 weeks	M	88	11.18	6.87
	F	26	8.81	7.70
50 +	M	547	69.50	75.86
	F	150	50.85	64.83

Transportation

The Pas is built upon a limestone ridge that crosses the Saskatchewan River Delta. Both the Canadian National Railway and Provincial Highway No. 10 follow this ridge, so that The Pas lies astride the transportation routes to the northern part of Manitoba. The Saskatchewan River forms a natural highway to the east and west, although the lower reaches are only suitable for small craft. Both scheduled and unscheduled air service is available.

Railroad

The Pas is midway between Winnipeg and Churchill on the Canadian National Railway. There are two branches north of The Pas—one to Flin Flon and one to Lynn Lake. The lines are built of 80-pound steel and are capable of handling heavy freight trains.

There are six passenger trains—three each way—per week between The Pas and Winnipeg. There are 12 regular freight trains between The Pas and Winnipeg each week—six each way. Extras are run when necessary. Special competitive commodity rates are in effect between The Pas and Winnipeg to meet highway competition.

Air

The Pas airstrip is located at Clearwater Lake—some 20 miles to the northeast. A bus service is provided to carry passengers between the airstrip and the town.

Canadian Pacific Airlines operate a daily flight from Winnipeg to Dauphin, The Pas and Flin Flon. There is a twice-weekly service, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between The Pas and Churchill. The average flight time between The Pas and Winnipeg is less than three hours, including a stop at Dauphin.

Lamb Airways Limited has four aircraft based at Grace Lake, which is roughly three miles from The Pas. Central Northern Airways Limited also use the base at Grace Lake. Both of these companies offer unscheduled service throughout the north.



Visitors travelling by train arrive at this attractive station. The Pas is midway between Winnipeg and Churchill, and is a key railway center for the north.



The Saskatchewan River is an important route over which fish, lumber and other commodities are transported.

Highway

Provincial Trunk Highway No. 10 provides all-weather access to The Pas from the north and south. North of Swan River, the highway has a gravel surface; however, it is well maintained. A gravel road running parallel to the Carrot River serves as a link between the farms in the settlement and the town.

The Municipal and Public Utility Board regulate intra-provincial highway passenger and freight carriers. Woods Brothers and Gardewine and Sons Limited hold franchises to carry general freight between Flin Flon, The Pas and Winnipeg. A bus service between The Pas, Flin Flon and Brandon is provided by the Manitoba Motor Transit Limited, and Canadian National Transportation operates a bus service between Flin Flon, The Pas and Kamsack, Saskatchewan.

Water

The Saskatchewan River afforded the first access to the town. It is still an important highway over which fish, timber and other commodities are transported. There is a barge service between The Pas and Cumberland House.

Communications

Newspapers

There are two newspapers published in The Pas. The Northern Mail, a weekly, is printed on Wednesdays. The publishers claim a circulation of 2,450 in summer and 2,600 in winter. The seasonal difference is due to transportation difficulties during the summer. The Daily Reminder is published at both The Pas and Flin Flon. The publishers claim a circulation of 500 in The Pas. Both papers specialize in news of local interest and both offer a job printing service.

Both Winnipeg dailies, the Winnipeg Tribune and The Free Press, are available on the day following publication. The Tribune has a circulation of 600 and The Free Press has a circulation of 415 in The Pas, according to the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Mail

The Pas enjoys excellent mail service. Letters reach Winnipeg in 2½ hours when sent by airmail and in 16 hours when carried by rail. Letters to eastern Canada are delivered the following morning when sent by air. Parcels sent by air express or air parcel post are delivered in Winnipeg the following morning.

Telephone

Telephone service is provided by the Manitoba Telephone System, a Provincial Crown Corporation.

The common battery switchboard at The Pas was replaced during 1952 and adequate facilities are available to meet normal demands for the next two years. There were 759 telephones in service at December 31st, 1952.

One of the three main terminals for a radiotelephone service, operated by the Manitoba Telephone System, is at The Pas. The service is provided by use of system-owned radio equipment on a rental basis, or to subscribers using their own equipment on radio frequencies assigned to the Manitoba Telephone System particularly for this purpose.

The majority of stations are equipped for two-way voice traffic and the remainder for handling message traffic only. Voice traffic is handled at regular long distance rates and message traffic under an approved schedule of charges.



There were 759 telephones in service at January 1, 1953. The Pas is the site of one of the three main terminals for the radio-telephone service operated by the Manitoba Telephone System.

Financial Services

There are two banks at The Pas - The Dominion Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada. The provision of savings accounts and safety deposit boxes as well as the making of short term loans to business and individuals are among their principal services.

There are six insurance agents in The Pas handling all types of insurance. Nearly all new construction is financed by national lending institutions. Officers are sent up from Winnipeg to investigate and approve applications from time to time.

Sites

The present developed industrial sites lie along the west side of the Canadian National Railway right-of-way. The right-of-way is about 120 feet in width from the railway to the road allowance. The present uses include oil storage tanks, stock loading platforms, etc. The land is leased by the C.N.R. to establishments who will make use of railway facilities. Highway No. 10 lies on the west of the right-of-way. Water and sewer mains are laid along part of the road and could be easily extended should the occasion arise.

A map of The Pas will be found near the end of the brochure. East of the C.N.R. right-of-way there is a large tract shown as an undeveloped area. It was once part of the town but it is now owned by the Department of Indian Affairs. It is covered with spruce. The town proposes to lay new sewer and water mains along Hogan Ave., north of the undeveloped area, and it would be possible to extend them into the area. The land is among the highest in town and there would be no danger of flooding.

West of the town limits there is some municipally-owned land. However, it is low lying and would be unsuitable for any use until flood prevention measures have been taken.

The following table shows the land use in The Pas:

	Acreage
Residential Area (fairly well built up)	214
Commercial Area (fairly well built up)	25
Occupied Industrial Area	2
Undeveloped Area Within Town Limits . .	175
Lanes	20
Streets	150
	—
Total	586

Fuel

Some of Canada's largest coal fields are to be found in the neighbouring provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Both lignite, which is mined in Saskatchewan, and bituminous coal from Alberta are used as fuel at The Pas. Owing to the shorter haul, Alberta coal is less expensive at The Pas than at Winnipeg.

Fuel oil has increased in importance for domestic heating and it is used in the town's power plant to generate electricity.

Wood is still used for domestic heating and for cooking although it is not as important as a fuel now as it has been in the past.

Power

The Pas is one of the few towns that are not supplied with electricity by the Manitoba Power Commission. At present, all the hydro-electric energy consumed in the province is generated on the Winnipeg River. The power potential of the Manitoba reaches of this river is now fully developed. The province's future requirements will be met either by steam generators in the south or by developing the extensive water power resources in the north. A decision as to the best course, based upon most exhaustive studies, was followed by the announcement of a plan to proceed with a steam generating plant at Brandon and carry forward studies of northern hydro-electric sites. It is possible that The Pas would be included in the Power Commission's distribution system if and when it is decided to proceed with the construction of a hydro-electric plant in the northwest. Such an event would be a boon to consumers since hydro-electric energy would be cheaper than that generated by the town's diesel plant.



The Town generates electricity at 2,300 volts. Single and three phase power is distributed at 110-220 volts.

The electric power station, owned and operated by the town, was built in 1914. The prime movers are two diesel engines—one of 400 h.p. and the other of 240 h.p. Electricity is generated at 2,300 volts and 60 cycles per second. Single and three phase power is distributed at 110-220 volts.

Should the larger unit break down, or be taken out of service for repairs, only the smaller unit would be left to take care of the load and it does not have sufficient capacity. It is claimed that the street lighting could be taken care of by The Pas Lumber Co. Ltd. thus relieving the smaller unit to some extent. Interruption of service for the past three years has been: 1950, none; 1951, one of five minutes; 1952, two of 15 minutes duration.

There were 1,095 services at December 31, 1952, and 1,900,000 k.w.h. were consumed during that year. Present plant capacity is just about equal to the lighting and power demands being made upon it; however, the plant could be expanded rapidly if additional power was required.

Rates for light and power are:

Domestic Lighting and Power:

First 30 k.w.h. used per month.	11c per k.w.h.
Next 30 k.w.h. used per month.....	8c per k.w.h.
All over 60 k.w.h. used per month.	4c per k.w.h.

Commercial Lighting and Small Power:

First 50 hours use of connected load per month	11c per k.w.h.
Next 50 hours use of connected load per month.....	8c per k.w.h.
All over 100 hours use of connected load per month.	6c per k.w.h.

These rates are subject to a minimum charge of \$1 per month per k.w. of load demand. A prompt payment discount of ten per cent is allowed on the current month's bill if paid within ten days of the account rendered.

Commercial Power:

First 50 hours use of connected load per month.	7c per k.w.h.
Next 50 hours use of connected load per month..	6c per k.w.h.
All over 100 hours use of connected load per month.	4c per k.w.h.

These rates are subject to a minimum charge of \$1 per month per k.w. of load demand. A prompt payment discount of ten per cent is allowed on the current month's bill if it is paid within ten days of the account being rendered.

Water

The water supply is taken from the Saskatchewan River through a gravity intake pipe leading to a raw water well. Three low head centrifugal pumps deliver raw water to a subsidence basin where it receives treatment of filter alum. It then flows by gravity through rapid sand filter beds to a clearwater well where it is chlorinated. Four centrifugal pumps, located in the pumping station, pump filtered water from the clearwater well to the distribution system.

The water pumping and treatment plant has a capacity of one million gallons per day—sufficient to handle double the present population. If any large volume of water were required for industrial use, additional pumping and filtration capacity would be required. Water temperatures average 34°F in winter and 70°F in summer, at the plant.

The distribution system consists of 6, 8, 10 and 12-inch mains made of steel or cast iron. Nearly all services are of galvanized iron pipe or lead pipe. Water pressure varies from 40 to 45 pounds per square inch. Pressure can be raised to 100 pounds per square inch at the plant for fire fighting; however, the higher pressures for fire fighting are usually raised by the fire department pumps.

The rate schedule for water follows:

DOMESTIC AND BUSINESS:

For the first 3,000 gallons per month	90c per 1,000 gallons
For the next 30,000 gallons per month	70c per 1,000 gallons
For all over 33,000 gallons per month	50c per 1,000 gallons

COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATING PLANTS:

For the first 3,000 gallons per month	90c per 1,000 gallons
For all over 3,000 gallons per month	50c per 1,000 gallons

INDUSTRIAL:

For all water used	27½c per 1,000 gallons
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A prompt payment discount of 10% is allowed on current accounts, if paid within ten days of the date of the bill, for all of the above classes of services.

The Saskatchewan River drains an area of some 150,000 square miles, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Winnipeg. The river has an average flow of 24,000 cubic feet per second and it would serve as a source of water for industrial purposes. The hardness of the water varies considerably, depending on the season. A representative analysis of raw and treated water follows.

Identification	Raw Water	Filtered and Chlorinated
Appearance	Clear with slight sediment	Clear
Odor.....	Absent	Absent
Turbidity	30 p.p.m.	25 p.p.m.
pH	7.8	7.8

Mineral Analysis

Calcium (Ca)	36.0 p.p.m.	36.8 p.p.m.
Magnesium (Mg)	8.2 "	5.7 "
Iron and Aluminum Oxides	3.2 "	1.6 "
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	143 "	124 "
Chloride (Cl)	10.5 "	12.6 "
Sulphate (SO ₄)	23.8 "	38.2 "
Total dissolved solids	220 "	225 "
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	117 "	102 "
Hardness	124 "	115 "
Equivalent to	8.7 grains	8.1 grains

The town prohibits the discharge of any liquids or substances of an injurious nature into the sewerage system. The disposal of industrial wastes and the control of objectionable industrial processes is regulated under several provincial acts; the most important are The Health Act and the Pollution of Water Prevention Act.



Provincial Trunk Highway No. 10 affords all-weather access to The Pas from the north and south. The highway and railway to the north cross the Saskatchewan River over this bridge.

Climate

General Summary

Manitoba has a fairly dry climate. It is subject to a considerable variation in temperature between winter and summer, and from day to day. Isotherms, or lines of similar temperature, run across the province from the southeast to the northwest, so that the climate at The Pas is not much colder than many places in the south. Temperature records at The Pas have only been kept for a little more than a quarter of a century, but over this comparatively short interval the records indicate that from 95 to 109 days are frost free. Precipitation at The Pas averages 15.44 inches annually; more than half falls during May, June, July and August. July and August are the sunniest months of the year, while November and December are the gloomiest. There are an average of 2,059 hours of bright sunshine annually.

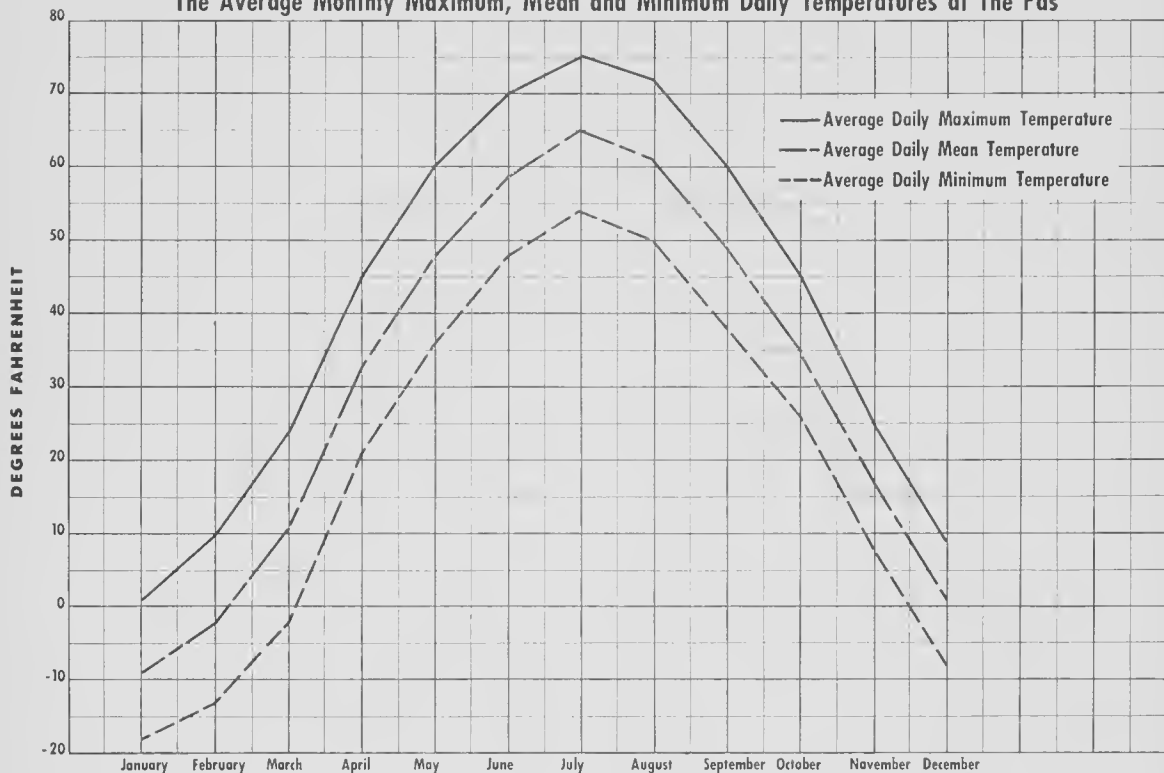
Temperature

The average daily mean temperature varies from -9°F in January to 65°F in July. The average of the extreme lowest January temperatures, over a 27 year period, is -42°F and the average of the extreme highest January temperatures, over the same period, is 25°F . The average of the extreme lowest temperatures is determined by taking the average of the 27 lowest January temperatures. A similar procedure is followed in determining the average of the extreme highest temperatures. The averages of the extreme highest and lowest temperatures in July are 88°F and 41°F respectively. The range between the average of the extreme lowest temperatures, in January, and the extreme highest temperatures, in July, is 130°F .

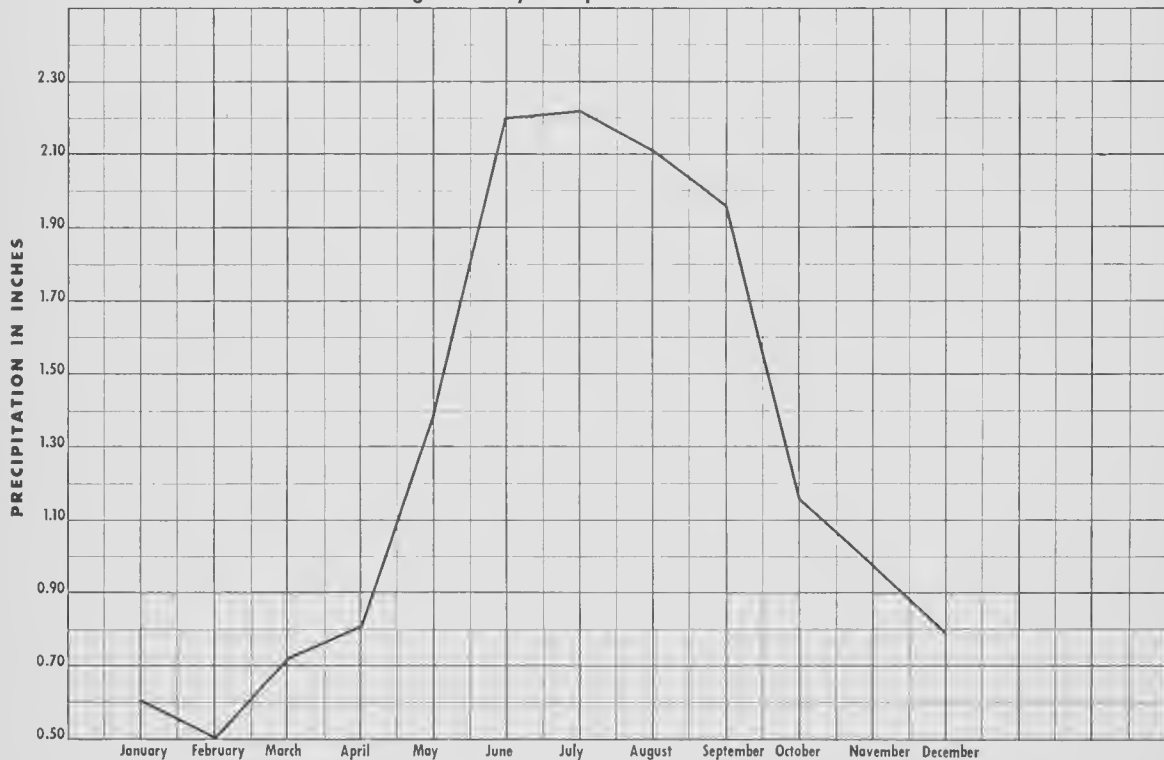
The graphs of the monthly averages of the daily maximum and minimum temperatures indicate the range in temperature that may be expected during the average day in each month. The average of the daily maximum temperatures is computed by taking the average of the maximum daily temperatures over the 27 year period; that is the average of 827 maximum January readings and so on for each month of the year. A similar procedure is followed in computing the average of the daily minimum temperatures.

There are an average of 12,486 degree days during the course of a year at The Pas. A degree day is defined as a departure of one degree per day in the mean daily temperature from 65°F . As might be expected, the greatest number of degree days occur during January. The following table shows the average number of degree days by months.

The Average Monthly Maximum, Mean and Minimum Daily Temperatures at The Pas



Average Monthly Precipitation at The Pas in Inches



Month	Number of Degree Days	Month	Number of Degree Days
January.....	2,294	July.....	0
February....	1,893	August.....	124
March.....	1,674	September....	480
April.....	960	October.....	930
May.....	527	November.....	1,440
June.....	180	December.....	1,984

Precipitation

The total precipitation at The Pas averages 15.44 inches a year. Precipitation includes rainfall as well as the water equivalent of snow. The latter is taken as 1/10 of the snowfall in inches. The average snowfall is 44.9 inches a year; November shows the highest average snowfall with 9.1 inches. The average snowfall tapers off through December, January and February but rises again to 7.0 inches in March.

July has the highest average precipitation—2.2 inches. Precipitation is highest during the months of June, July and August; the average for the three months is 8.53 inches, or 55.25 per cent of the total.

Taxes, Assessment and Debt

The Pas' revenue is derived from municipal sources and from municipally-owned utilities in approximately equal proportion. In 1952, the total revenue amounted to \$261,711.67. Taxes on land, property and businesses yielded \$91,358.66. This is a rate of \$27.06 per capita.

Although taxes are quite low, there has been a 58.25 per cent increase between 1947 and 1952. During the same period the taxable assessment rose from \$1,088,020 to \$1,296,985, an increase of 19.21 per cent. The 1952 assessment was \$384.18 per capita on the basis of the 1951 population.

The Municipal Act provides that land is to be assessed at its full value while buildings are to be assessed at two-thirds of their value. However, the Act leaves the assessor certain discretionary powers and in practise the assessment of buildings has been about twenty-two per cent of the value, judging from the value of building permits issued between 1947 and 1951, and the increase in assessment between 1948 and 1952. From the foregoing it is apparent that the increased cost of administering the town has been fairly apportioned between old and new property.

The Pas was released from the supervision of the Municipal and Public Utility Board in 1952, after having achieved a hundred per cent reduction in debt owing to the Province. An enquiry in 1932 disclosed debt, debenture, bank loans and current liabilities of approximately \$330,000. The Board acted in an advisory capacity for the next few years and the Town's current financial position improved. The Province assumed all the Town's debenture indebtedness owing to the public in 1936. New thirteen-year, 4½ per cent debentures were issued for \$154,000 and the Board assumed supervision of the Town's financial affairs in 1939. In 1952 total debenture issue was \$90,000 and net debenture indebtedness was \$52,111.02.

The summary of revenues and expenditures for 1952 and 1953 shows that the retirement of the consolidated debenture debt, owing to the Province, has released a substantial percentage of tax revenue for general municipal purposes. The Town had a surplus of \$7,199.75 in 1952 and a small surplus is expected in 1953. The Utilities contribute a portion of their revenue for general municipal expenditures and thus help to hold taxes down while maintaining municipal services at an adequate level.

Expenditures

	Actual—1952	Estimated—1953
<u>Uncontrollable</u>		
School Levy	\$ 41,986.05	\$ 39,921.00
Municipal Commissioner	1,598.85	
Debenture Debt \$12,230.33		\$7,737.83
Less: Departmental Charges 10,930.33	1,300.00	7,737.83
Deferred Levy—Fire Equipment	2,500.00	3,227.79
	\$ 47,384.90	\$ 43,148.79
<u>Controllable:</u>		
Public Works	\$ 35,645.05	\$ 33,618.00
Police Department	12,175.86	15,301.00
Fire Department	5,901.04	5,609.00
Street Lighting	4,794.96	4,988.00
Social Services	13,322.25	17,530.00
Water Delivery	9,058.86	9,244.00
Skating Rink	1,179.79	1,500.00
Administration	12,104.74	13,590.00
Discount—Taxes	2,135.06	2,250.00
	\$143,702.51	\$146,778.79
<u>Utilities:</u>		
Electric Light Department	\$ 84,129.87	\$ 87,250.00
Water Works Department	24,679.54	23,070.00
	\$252,511.92	\$257,098.79
<u>Appropriation:</u>		
Reserve for Abatement and Loss	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
	\$254,511.92	\$262,098.79
Surplus	7,199.75	579.05
Total Expenditures	\$261,711.67	\$262,677.84

Revenues

	Actual—1952	Estimated—1953
<u>Tax Imposition</u>	<u>Mill Rate</u>	<u>Mill Rate</u>
School Levy	33 \$ 42,800.51	38 \$49,740.48
Municipal Commissioner	2 2,593.97	
Debenture Payments and Sinking Fund	19 24,642.71	7 9,162.72
Municipal	7 9,078.89	16 20,943.36
Local Improvements . . . . .	.. 1,070.58	.. 1,070.58
Levy Night Soil . . . . .	.. 3,480.00	.. 3,432.00
Business Levy . . . . .	.. 7,692.00	.. 7,522.50
	61 \$ 91,358.66	61 \$ 91,871.64
<u>Other Revenue</u>		
Sundry Tax Revenue	\$ 3,364.05	\$ 2,959.20
Taxes Added	750.86	350.00
Rebate—Debenture Interest	329.91	
Refund—Social Assistance	731.28	1,300.00
Aids to Municipalities		2,000.00
Licenses and Permits	2,941.60	2,780.00
Police Department	4,465.08	3,000.00
Water Delivery	7,170.20	7,205.00
Sundry Revenue	1,072.90	977.00
Total Municipal Revenue	\$112,184.54	\$112,442.84
<u>Utilities:</u>		
Electric Light Department	\$122,650.10	122,410.00
Waterworks Department	26,877.03	27,825.00
Total Revenues	\$261,711.67	\$262,677.84



These men are making fish boxes. The boxes are sold to fishermen throughout the north.

Manufacturing and Processing

The Pas Lumber Co. Limited is the only large industry at The Pas. The company has purchased cutting rights on timber sales at Moose Lake from the Manitoba Government. Timber is cut during the winter months and is hauled up the Saskatchewan River by tractor swings. About 150 men are employed during the winter and about 80 during the summer.

Up to 1951 the company cut all its timber in Saskatchewan and it was floated down the river to the mill. The company's future is uncertain since it will finish cutting in Manitoba shortly.

Fish boxes are made by the Woodwork and Machine Shop and are sold to fishermen throughout the north.

Canoes, toboggans and core boxes are manufactured, on a small scale, by Mr. W. Lyon. Heavy woollen socks are knit by Mr. G. Allard for trappers and bush workers.

Public Service

Fire Department

The fire brigade is organized on a volunteer basis. There are nine firemen. The chief of police doubles as fire chief. Four men are permanent residents at the fire hall and one man is on duty at all times.

The telephone exchange provides day and night service. The operator notifies all firemen in the event of a fire in a building—only four men attend chimney fires. If a fireman cannot be reached by telephone, the operator turns on a siren and all members of the fire department respond. Town constables and Royal Canadian Mounted Police attend all fires.

Police Department

The police department consists of a chief and three constables. A detachment of the R.C.M.P. is also stationed in town. There is no serious crime. In 1952, the value of property lost or stolen was \$11,534.50 and the value of that recovered was \$11,258.75.

Hospital

The Sisters of Charity operate a large modern general hospital. There are 120 beds and 25 bassinets. The medical staff consists of 5 doctors, 15 student nurses and 10 registered nurses. Hospital equipment includes 2 X-ray rooms, 1 diathermy room, 1 laboratory and 2 operating rooms.



This modern general hospital is run by the Sisters of Charity. People living in the town, and in the surrounding district, are assured of excellent hospital care.

Education

Academic instruction in all grades from one to twelve is given in public schools at The Pas. There are 21 rooms and a staff of 24 teachers is employed to instruct the 650 pupils. Ratepayers approved the construction of a 14-room school, costing \$210,000, in a referendum held on July 13, 1953.

There are 400 pupils in elementary grades and 250 in the collegiate. There are an average of 36 pupils per teacher in elementary grades and 25 pupils per teacher in the collegiate.

The School Board hopes to institute commerce and domestic science courses at some future date. Since The Pas is the centre for the north, it seems likely that instruction in technical subjects may eventually be undertaken. Children living in the Carrot River Valley, at the Clearwater Lake Sanatorium, and at many points along the railway to Churchill, attend high school at The Pas.

There is a separate school operated by the Sisters of the Presentation and an Indian school operated by the Department of Indian Affairs. Both offer instruction in grades one to nine.

Living Conditions

Housing

Family housing accommodation was fairly scarce during the post war period but the situation has eased considerably with the construction of apartment blocks and new dwellings. Fifty-seven per cent of the dwellings were occupied by their owners, in 1951, as compared with seventy-one per cent in Manitoba and sixty-five per cent in Canada. There were an average of 3.9 persons per household as compared with 3.7 and 4.0 persons per household in Manitoba and in Canada respectively.

There were eighteen permits for new dwellings, valued at \$132,650, granted in 1952. This is an average of \$7,369 per dwelling.

In one apartment building, self-contained three-room suites rent for \$45 or \$59 per month, depending upon the size of the rooms.

Board and room is readily available at rates of from \$60 to \$75 per month.

Cost of Living

It is recognized that the costs of food and other consumer goods are higher in The Pas than in the more densely settled regions to the south. The differential is due to the cost of freight and the inability of local merchants to purchase in sufficiently large quantities to take advantage of maximum discounts.

Various corporations, and the Provincial Government, have recognized the higher cost of living by paying bonuses or by making living accommodation available at nominal rates. For example, the Province pays a monthly cost of living bonus of \$25.



The Pas is in the heart of a vacation paradise. Hunting lodges, such as this one at Clearwater Lake, offer good accommodation as well as boat, motor and guide facilities.

Recreational Facilities

The Pas is in the heart of a vacation paradise. The angler, hunter and family vacationer are attracted by giant-sized fish, plentiful game, and a magnificent countryside of forests, clear lakes, turbulent rivers and blue sunny skies. The Pas area offers excellent fishing for northern pike, walleye, lake trout, as well as hunting for big game, ducks and geese in season. The most popular lakes are Clearwater and Cormorant where hunting and fishing lodges, and camps, offer good accommodation as well as boat, motor and guide facilities.

Recreational facilities in The Pas itself include a large modern skating rink, built at a cost of \$35,000, and a curling rink with seven sheets of ice.

The outstanding annual event is the Trappers' Festival, held during February. It is billed as "an authentic picture of life in the north", and lasts for four days. It features the Canadian Championship 200 mile Dog Derby, at which more than \$2,000 in prize money is awarded. Other contests typical of a trapper's life, are held in addition to a beauty queen contest, stage shows, parades and dancing.

Churches

There are five churches in The Pas: Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and United.

Provincial Laws Relating to Industrial Development

Individual sections from various provincial laws, rather than one or more complete statutes, govern various phases of establishing manufacturing plants in Manitoba. Under the Public Health Act, regulations prevent the creation or maintenance of a nuisance. Nuisances include atmospheric pollution in the form of smoke, dust, gas or offensive odor, noise, water pollution, etc. Regulations under this Act also state that offensive trades must be licensed by the municipal health officer. Several industries are listed as offensive, including all phases of meat packing, the refining of crude oil, and the manufacture of gas.

The Prevention of Water Pollution Act states that one must have a license from the Provincial Sanitary Control Commission in order to discharge or drain any sewage or waste into any body of water.

In a different field, the Municipal Act places limitations upon the tax concessions which a municipality may offer to an industry. The Act states: "A municipality may, by by-law, exempt any industry in whole or in part from taxation for municipal purposes, but not from school taxes nor local improvement rates, for any period not exceeding ten years and may enter into a contract for the purpose. No such by-law shall be valid unless and until it has received the assent of a three-fifths majority of the ratepayers actually voting thereon."

The mineral rights in Manitoba are reserved by the Crown, and are leased to mining companies. The Mines Act places a restriction upon the refining of ore by stating that all minerals (including petroleum) mined in Manitoba "shall be treated and refined within Canada so as to yield refined metal or other product, suitable for direct use in the arts, without further treatment."

Electrical, oil-burning and gas-burning equipment, as well as boilers and other mechanical power-producing equipment, require approval by the Department of Labour or by one of the recognized testing laboratories, e.g. the Canadian Standards Association or the Underwriters' Laboratory.

The Steam and Pressure Plants Act lays down rules attaching to the manufacture or importing into the Province, as well as the installation of boilers and steam plants.

The Electricians' License Act lays down rules in reference to electrical equipment, and the Gas and Oil Burners Act has rules relative to the selling, installing and servicing of equipment for heating purposes which utilize either gaseous or oil fuel.

The Electricians' License Act also stipulates that electrical work may be done only by or under the direct supervision of licensed journeymen (except in the areas served by the Manitoba Power Commission). The Operating Engineers' and Firemen's Act lays down standards applying to persons who propose to operate stationery engines, compressors, etc. The Elevator and Hoist Act has similar provisions respecting elevator operators.

The Manitoba Factories Act lays down conditions precedent to the opening of a factory or the alteration of the operation of the factory. The provisions are aimed at ensuring good working conditions for employees.

Section 44 provides that within one month, notice must be given to the Minister of Labour when a factory changes hands. Section 45 provides that the Minister of Labour must receive a notice not less than 15 days before a factory is used for the first time or before substantial changes are to be made. The use of the building is prohibited without a certificate and permit.

Manitoba Labour Legislation

The Manitoba Labour Relations Act

The most important act in Manitoba's labour legislation is the Labour Relations Act, an act to promote equitable relations between employers and employees, and to facilitate the just settlement of disputes between them. The Manitoba act is modelled from the Dominion act, and is considered one of the best and clearest pieces of labour legislation in Canada.

Many of the agreements in force in Manitoba between employers and unions representing their employees, have been secured without certification; indeed, in many cases, before the Labour Relations Act came into force. The Act stipulates that where an agreement has been concluded, the rights to require, from time to time, negotiations for a renewal or revision of the agreement, apply here as in cases where certification has been secured. There is nothing to prevent an employer and a union entering into an agreement without certification, if the employer is prepared to do so.

The Manitoba Labour Relations Act clearly outlines the steps which must be followed in collective bargaining between employers and employees. To begin, the act defines a "unit" as a group of employees, and a unit appropriate for collective bargaining:

means a unit that is appropriate for such purposes whether it be an employer unit, craft unit, technical unit, plant unit, or any other unit and whether or not the employees therein are employed by one or more employer.

The first step is the certification as bargaining agent of the trade union to which the unit belongs.

A trade union claiming to have as members in good standing a majority of employees of one or more employers in a unit that is appropriate for collective bargaining may, subject to the rules of the board and in accordance with this section, make application to the board to be certified as bargaining agent of the employees in the unit.

Where no collective agreement is in force and no bargaining agent has been certified under this Act for the unit, the application may be made at any time.

The Manitoba Labour Board then examines the claims of the applicants, and after an examination may certify the trade union as the bargaining agent of the employees in the unit. The Manitoba Labour Board has secured the approval of Rules of Practice and Procedure, to govern the conduct of applications under the Act. The effect of certification of the Labour Board is that

the trade union shall immediately replace any other bargaining agent of employees in the unit; and shall have exclusive authority to bargain collectively on behalf of employees in the unit, and to bind them by a collective agreement until the certification of the trade union in respect of employees in the unit is revoked.

If a previous bargaining agent of the employees in the unit has reached a collective agreement with the employer, the agreement may, if the new bargaining agent wishes, be terminated after a two-month period. However, the discretion to allow or disallow termination lies with the Labour Board.

The next step in negotiations is the very important one of actual collective bargaining.

(a) the bargaining agent may, on behalf of the employees in the unit, by notice, require their employer to commence collective bargaining; or

(b) the employer or an employers' organization representing the employer may, by notice, require the bargaining agent to commence collective bargaining

with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement.

The provisions regarding conciliation provide that where

(a) a notice to commence collective bargaining has been given under this Act, and

(i) collective bargaining has not commenced within the time prescribed herein, or

(ii) collective bargaining has commenced, and either party thereto requests the minister in writing to instruct a conciliation officer to confer with the parties thereto to assist them to conclude a collective agreement or a renewal or revision thereof, and the request is accompanied by a statement of the difficulties, if any, that have been encountered before the commencement or in the course of the collective bargaining; or

(b) in any other case in which, in the opinion of the minister, it is advisable so to do, the minister may instruct a conciliation officer to confer with the parties engaged in collective bargaining.

Where a conciliation officer has, under this Act, been instructed to confer with the parties engaged in collective bargaining or to a dispute, he shall, within fourteen days after being so instructed or within such longer period as the minister may from time to time allow, make a report to the minister setting out

(a) the matters, if any, upon which the parties have agreed;

(b) the matters, if any, upon which the parties cannot agree;
and

(c) his recommendation as to the appointment of a conciliation board with a view to effecting an agreement.

Where a conciliation officer fails to bring about an agreement between parties engaged in collective bargaining, or in any other case where in the opinion of the minister a conciliation board should be appointed to endeavour to bring about agreement between parties to a dispute, the minister may appoint a conciliation board for that purpose.

The conciliation board consists of three people, one representing the employees, one representing the employers, and a third person who shall be chairman, nominated by the first two. If, seven days after the minister has notified the parties to nominate members of the board, either one or both parties has failed to nominate a representative, the minister shall appoint such a person or persons as he sees fit. Also, if five days after their appointment, these two persons have failed to nominate a chairman, the minister shall appoint one.

The procedure of the conciliation board is set forth in the Act.

(1) A conciliation board shall, immediately after appointment of the chairman thereof, endeavour to bring about agreement between the parties in relation to the matters referred to it.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, a conciliation board may determine its own procedure, but shall give full opportunity to all parties to present evidence and make representations.

.....

(4) The chairman and one other member of a conciliation board shall be a quorum, but, in the absence of a member, the other members shall not proceed unless the absent member has been given reasonable notice of the sitting.

(5) The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of a conciliation board shall be the decision of the conciliation board, and in the event that the votes are equal the chairman shall have a casting vote.

.....

(7) The report of the majority of its members shall be the report of the conciliation board.

In addition to outlining the steps in collective bargaining the Labour Relations Act cites practices which are illegal. These practices include interference with the formation or administration of a trade union in an employer's shop, discrimination against trade union members employed in a shop, and intimidation by threat or penalty discouraging a man from union activities. During all stages of collective bargaining and conciliation a trade union shall not authorize or take a strike vote, employees shall not strike, and employers shall not declare or cause a lockout. The bar to strike or lockout applies not only during all stages of collective bargaining and conciliation, but also during the lifetime of an agreement. There is a penalty for intimidating employees to join a union.

The Hours and Conditions of Work Act

This is an act respecting maximum hours of work and conditions of employment in industry and business, and came into force in 1949. The Act primarily deals with three important matters: the regulation of hours and overtime, the regulations governing general holidays, and notice of termination of employment.

All hours of work in any industry are subject to the Hours and Conditions of Work Act, under the administration of the Manitoba Labour Board.

Subject to this Act, no employer shall require or permit an employee to work or be on duty for more than eight hours in any day and

(a) if a male employee, for more than forty-eight hours in any week, and

(b) if a female employee, for more than forty-four hours in any week, unless in place of the employee's regular rate of wages the employer pays to him overtime rates for each hour or part of an hour in excess of the daily or weekly hours in this section above mentioned, during which he requires or permits the employee to work or be on duty; but those daily or weekly hours shall not include any interval allowed to the employee for meals, if the employee is not, in fact, on duty during that interval.

An important point to notice is that an employer does not have to obtain a permit to do overtime work—he has only to comply with the overtime rate, which is set at time-and-a-half.

The provision for payment of rate-and-a-half after eight hours in a day and after forty-four or forty-eight hours in a week applies only in the metropolitan areas and to the industries listed in the schedule.

Full legislation governs variations in working hours.

(1) Where an employer has, by custom or practice, established a working week not exceeding forty-eight hours for male employees or forty-four hours for female employees, but the established daily hours are in excess of eight hours, the employer may continue his established working schedules until otherwise ordered by the board, without paying wages at overtime rates for hours worked not exceeding the established daily hours.

(2) Where an employer desires to establish a working week, not exceeding forty-eight hours for male employees or forty-four hours for female employees, to be worked in less than six days, he may, with the approval of the board, adopt a working day in excess of eight hours without paying wages at overtime rates for hours worked not exceeding the number of hours in the approved working day.

(3) The board may authorize an employer to require employees in a shop to work more than eight hours, but not more than eleven hours, upon one or more days in each week, at regular rates of pay, if the total number of hours worked in the week at regular rates do not exceed the weekly maximums mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 4.

(4) The board may authorize working hours in excess of those mentioned in section 4, without payment of overtime rates being required in respect of any industrial undertaking or branch thereof or in respect of any group, kind, or class, of industrial undertakings, if the board is satisfied that the nature of the work or the materials or methods used in the industrial undertaking or the group, kind, or class, of industrial undertaking require such extended daily or weekly working hours.

.....

(6) Where, in the opinion of the board, it is not feasible or is not reasonable to apply the provisions of section 4 to an industrial undertaking, or branch thereof, or to any group, kind, or class, of industrial undertakings, the board may by order authorize such a daily, weekly, or monthly maximum number of working hours therein, or for any class or group of employees therein, as it deems fair or reasonable and may make those working hours applicable for such periods of the year as it deems proper; but, in making any such order, the board shall give consideration to any existing custom of agreement.

This Act provides that work on general holidays shall be carried on at the overtime rates only; the general holidays are cited as New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. However, in certain types of industry, compensatory time off with pay may be substituted for payment of overtime rates on a general holiday.

The last important matter dealt with in the Hours and Conditions of Work Act is the termination of employment. Termination of employment without notice is prohibited, except in cases where an established custom is already adhered to. The length of notice required is the length of a pay period, or, where the salary is paid less than once a month, "reasonable notice" shall be given.

The Minimum Wage Act

Manitoba has modern minimum wage legislation. The Minimum Wage Act sets up a Minimum Wage Board which advises the Government as to the equitable minimum rates and other matters within its jurisdiction. Minimum wage regulations set the minimum wages payable, differentiating between ages and sex as necessary. The Board requires that all employers, before employing anyone under fifteen years of age, obtain a permit from the Department of Labour.

The Fair Wage Act, 1916

The Fair Wage Act is divided into two parts. Part I deals with wages in the building trades. The Fair Wage Board as set up under this Part, consists of five persons: two employers' representatives, two employees' representatives, and a member of the Department of Labour. The Board makes recommendations concerning minimum wages and maximum hours of labour in the building trades.

Part II of the Fair Wage Act allows the Minister of Labour to recommend bringing within the scope of this Part of the Act any industry or industries not covered by Part I.

. . . the minister may authorize the Fair Wage Board as constituted under Part I, or such other person or persons as he may designate (hereinafter called the special board) to recommend in writing a schedule of fair wages and maximum hours of labour, and for such purposes to investigate the prevailing conditions of employment and to convene a conference or conferences of employers and employees to negotiate a mutually satisfactory schedule for the industry or industries affected.

At the present time only hairdressers, barbers, and the baking industry have been brought under Part II of the Act. The baking industry has not for some years functioned under the Act, but it is still on the Statutes.

The Apprenticeship Act

Manitoba's Apprenticeship Act came into force in 1944, under the administration of the Department of Labour. The Provincial Apprenticeship Board is set up under the Act, and geographical apprenticeship zones are set up, each with local apprenticeship committees. A Director of Apprenticeship directs the complete program.

The Apprenticeship Board prescribes the qualifications of apprentices, and the courses they must take to qualify in each of the different trades. The Board also prescribes hours of work, rates of wages, and the scales of increase of wages.

The Vacations With Pay Act

The main provisions of this act are that:

- (1) Every employee who after the coming into force of this Act completes a year's service with an employer shall be entitled to a vacation of one week with pay.
- (2) Where an employee has worked continuously for not less than three consecutive years, if, during the last of those years he completes a year's service, he shall be entitled to a vacation of two weeks with pay.
- (3) Where a special holiday occurs during the period of a vacation, the period of the vacation shall be lengthened by one working day.

The Workman's Compensation Act

Manitoba has modern compensation laws. Coverage is extended primarily to employees subject to occupational risks and hazards. There are several special occupational hazards, such as occupational diseases, which have special funds.

The Remembrance Day Act

This Act bans industry from operating on Remembrance Day.



Further Enquiries

Enquiries for information on any of the foregoing topics should be addressed to one of the following:

The Mayor. The Pas, Manitoba

The Secretary, The Pas
Chamber of Commerce.... The Pas, Manitoba

The Department of Industry and
Commerce, Legislative Building....Winnipeg, Manitoba



THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE IS

at your Service . . .

. . . regarding

Plant Location

The Department will provide manufacturers interested in the possibility of locating in Manitoba with complete and accurate data on all factors related to the establishment of manufacturing operations in this area. Special confidential reports will be prepared at the request of potential manufacturers. These reports will contain detailed information on such factors as market data and analysis, labour supply and wage rates, availability and cost of power, taxation, transportation facilities, availability of sites and buildings and related industrial location data.

***Sub-contract or Manufacturing
Under License Arrangements***

Contact with Manitoba manufacturers will be provided by the Department to firms from outside the province interested in having their products wholly or partially manufactured and assembled on a sub-contract or manufacturing license arrangement.

Location of Agents and Distribution

The Department will also assist manufacturers seeking sales representatives. Contracts with suitable agents or agencies can be arranged for firms seeking representation in this area.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Province of Manitoba

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

